## NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874.

## WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CONSPIRACY. INEFPICIENCY OF THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU IN DETECTING COUNTERFEITERS-HOW COUNTER-FETT MONEY IS MADE-A "DANDY ROLL" NEVER CAPTURED-ENGRAVERS OF COUNTERFEIT PLATES

LEFT UNMOLESTED. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 29 .- In conducting the further Investigation into the suspected connection of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department with the late safe burglary conspiracy, it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will direct inquiry to be made as to the general efficiency of the force. Congress annually appropriates \$125,000 to pay "the expenses of detecting and bringing to trial and punishment, persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, national bank notes, and other securities of the United States, and the coinage thereof, and for detecting other frauds upon the Government." Under the authority of this annual appropriation the Secret Service Bureau has grown up, and has been under the immediate control

of the Solicitor of the Department.

The principal service that this Bureau of Detec tives has done is to ferret out counterfeiters, secure their implements, &c., and arrest those engaged in the business. Col. Whitley's method has been to send some of his men into the region where it is suspected that counterfeiting is done, and these men either work themselves into the confidence of the dealers in and manufacturers of spurious money or get control of some one who turns State's evidence. The accusation against the bureau that has frequently been made is that they never get the principals in this business and never desire to. Two or three times a year the news is sent over the country that Col. Whitley's force has discovered a nest of coupterfeiters, arrested them, and captured their plates. The public supposes that the manufacture of that particular counterfeit is stopped. But Col. Whitley and the Treasury officials know better.

When a plate is engraved by hand and machinery the currency is never printed from that. The original plate is always used as a die from which a negative is obtained by means of a transfer press upon a roll of soft steel. This, which is called a dandy roll," is then hardened, and the plates from which the printing is actually done are transfers from it. When a new counterfeit is made the manufacturers first put out a small edition, in order to get the benefit of the criticisms of the Treasury Departmont and of bankers, after which they correct mistakes and go on with their work. When they have their "dandy roll" as nearly perfect as possible they make transfers to a number of plates, from which the printing is done, and the roll is placed Now, it is reported that Col. Whitley's force has never yet captured a "dandy roll." They have captured a great many plates from which counterfeit money is printed, and arrested the printers and distributors, but they have never got the engraver or the die from which the plates are made. In other words, the actual counterfeiters and their implements always escape, and after the excitement has passed are ready to go on again with their work.

It is held that, with a proper system of detection, counterfeiting can be in a great measure stopped, while under the present system only the ends of the branches are lopped off.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE BEGUN BY SOLICITOR WILSON-COL, WHITLEY TO

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Hon, Binford Wilson the new Solicitor of the Treasury, to-day began the examination of testimony in the safe burglary business, referred to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will prepare I is report without delay. He will probably call before him Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, who is a subordinate of the Secretary, and of course must answer all questions put to him, that the Secretary may become thoroughly acquainted with all the facts in the case. Attorney-General Williams will probably call before him for examination Assistant District-Attorney Harrington who is under the Department of Justice. and responsible thereto for his actions. Beyond the examination of these officials no further testimony will be taken, as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General do not feel themselves thorized to institute a new investigation, but will not upon the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee, and such additional facts as can be obtained from their subordinates,

THE NEW DISTRICT JUDICIARY ACT. TUDGE POLAND EXPLAINS HIS ADVOCACY OF THE BILL-THE FACTS IN THE CASE-THE NEW LAW AS APPLIED TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, June 30.-Judge Poland has written a letter defending his action in arging the passage of the act extending jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. He says there has, here-Lofore, been no way in which criminals indicted in the courts of the District of Columbia and escapang into the States could be arrested, and that for this reason it was necessary to extend the provisions of the 33d section of the judiciary act to them This statement is not true. The fact is, that the courts in this District have always been able to secure the arrest of criminals in any part of the United States. The modus operandi is as follows: If the criminal has been indicted here the clerk of the court furnishes to a United States officer a certified copy of the indictment, and he appears before United States Commissioner in where the criminal is found and makes oath that he has authority to make the arrest. The offender is then placed in his custody by the authority of the United States Commissioner. If no indictment has been found, information may be lodged with a United States Commissioner, who issues his warrant, which is served by a United States officer

in the district where the accused person is found.

An example of a proceeding of this latter kind was that of the arrest of ex-Congressman Stokes of Tennessee about two years ago. In that case the Commissioner of Pensions made affidavit before a United States Commissioner, who issued a warrant and sent 2 by mail to a United States Marshal in Tennessee, and that officer arrested Stokes and brought him here. The object of the new act cas to enable the Criminal Court here to arrest offenders at a distance without the intervention of a United States Commissioner. Judge Peland says that he did not have newspapers in his mind at all when he introduced the bill. The fact is, that no correspondent in Washington knew that such an act was passed, until several days after Congress adjourned, and then the discovery resulted from a remark by a Senator, that if news paper men only knew what laws had actually passed, they would discover that an act much more objectionable than the 11th section of Mr. Carpenter's Judiciary act, had been netually signed by the President. The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court here, has already indicted Buell, the correspondent of The Detroit Free Press, for libel of Senator Chandler, under this new act, although the alleged offense was committed long before the bill was introduced in either House.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30, 1874. The sub-committee appointed by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the the Ocean National Bank of New-York concluded its investigation shortly before the adjournment of Congress. No report was made, begauge the stemographer was unable to prepare the

testimony in season for the consideration of the committee. Those who conducted the examination do not besitate to say that the evidence fully exonerates Mr. Knox, the Controller of the Currency. and Mr. Theodore M. Davis, receiver of the bank, and shows that the affairs of the bank have been managed skillfully and honestly, and in the interest of the depositors and stockholders, The receiver's accounts, and his state-ment of the assests of the bank, disposed of and ment of the assests of the bank, disposed of and remaining on hand, were fully examined, verified, and approved by F. D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank of New-York; J. O. Vermulye, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, and Charles A. Meigs, Bank Examiner. The complaints and charges against the receiver came from persons who obtained from the bank, before its failure, more than \$500,000 on the security of the bonds and stock of the Portage Lake Ship Canal Company. The money so obtained has not been repaid, and those who owe it have resisted every attempt of the receiver to collect it. Since the receiver first resorted to legal proceedings the receiver first resorted to legal proceedings against these debtors, they have made repeated efforts to have him removed. There is every reason to believe that the receiver will be able to pay the creditors of the bank in full, if his plans are not interfered with.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGE OF TREASURY CLERKS

The Treasury Department employés were considerably agitated to-day in view of an anticipated reduction of the force. The ladies were particularly disturbed, and collected in groups in various parts of the building, discussing the subject. This morning the heads of all the bureaus handed to Secretary Bristow the lists of those to be dismissed. The heaviest discharge was in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the services of 375 female employés being dispensed with, leaving 1,200 persons still employed in that Bureau. The scene of dismissal was marked by sadness. Fourteen of those discharged fainted when the announcement was made to them, and physicians were called to their assistance. Forty clerks were dismissed from the Second Auditor's office, and other discharges will be made to-morrow. It was recommended by the officers of the Bureau that only one of a family be retained, and this recommendation was generally followed. This wholesale discharge will cause much suffering, which, however, will be somewhat alleviated by the payment of two months extra salary to every victim of Congressional econextra salary to every victim of Congressional economy. About 25 permanent and the same number of temporary clerks were discharged from the Interior Department. This includes a contraction of the force in the Patent Office, the appropriation for that Burean having been reduced \$20,000. The Commissioner has accommodated his business to the circumstances, although he shows that the Government will lose largely by the curtailment of expenditure. MR. CRESWELL'S FAREWELL TO THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

At the close of business to-day, the clerks of the Post-Office Department and the Sixth Auditor's office assembled to say good-by to Postmaster-Gencral Creswell, and presented to him unanimous resolutions expressive both of their high eseeem for him as a man and of their admiration of his official administration, which, they asserted, had not been excelled by the most distinguished of his predecessors. In reply, Mr. Creswell said the sight of their familiar faces and this manifestation of their esteem excited in him a feeling of sadness at sundering the ties which had bound him and them together during more than five years; but that, although he relinmished his position without a single pique or re sentment, he left official life voluntarily, without any regret. He would never have retired of his own volition, as he had done, while any imputation against him remained unanswered. But this wa no longer the case, and he felt he had effected every reform which he could to accomplish by staying in office until the close of the President's term. He could now confidently challenge any banking or railroad now confidently challenge any banking or railroad corporation to show a proportional amount of business transacted with a proportionally small loss in comparison with the business of the Post-Office Department during his administration of its affairs. In conclusion, Mr. Creswell bade farewell to the Bureau officers and clerks individually, and expressed a warm desire to meet any of them at all times as friends.

THE CENTENNIAL RESOLUTION TO BE SENT ABROAD.

The President having directed that all correspondence on the part of the Centennial Commission, or conducted through the Department of the Interior, Secretary Delano has called the attention of the Secretary of State to the joint resolution approved June 5, authorizing the extension of a cordial invitation to foreign governments to participate in the exhibition, and requested him to transmit copies . the resolution abroad. Secretary Delano says in his letter to Mr. Fish that he has been informed it has been considered necessary by the Commission in charge of the exhibition to revise its general regulations, heretofore issued, and to extend the dates assigned for certain stages of the work, and that the revision is now in progress. Mr. Delano therefore requests that the governments of other nations fore requests that the governments of other nations be duly apprised, through the representatives of this Government, of the foregoing facts, and that all the necessary information in regard to the Exhibition which may be desired by them can be obtained by communicating with A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Exhibition. The State Department will comply with Mr. Delano's request without unnecessary.

CLAIMS BEFORE THE WAR DEPARTMENT RULED OUT.

A clause in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, provides that, from and after the 1st of July, 1874, and each year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all unexpended balances of appropriations, which shall have remained upon the pooks of the Treasury for two fiscal years, to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury; provided, that this provision shall not apply to permanent specific appropriations for rivers and harbors, lighthouses, fortifications, and public buildings, or the pay of the navy and marine corps. In consequence of this clause several thousand claims, pending before the War Department, will be ruled out, and the money heretofore appropriated for their payment will be covered into the Treasury. These claims are for subsistence stores, quartermaster's supplies, army transportation, &c., and will require special acts of Congress hereafter to provide for their payment. For several days part of the clerks of the War and Treasury Departments have been busily engaged in settling such of them as are tastered by clear, and over a thousand were completed

THE SPANISH INDEMNITY. The indemnity which the United States has demanded of Spain for the outrages of Cuban officers upon the crew and passengers of the Virginius is simply a reminder to Spain, through Minister Cushing, that she will be expected to carry out her part of the agreement of Nov. 29, 1873. That agreement was that Spain would proceed to investigate the conduct of these of her authorities who had ipfringed Spanish laws or treaty obli and would arraign them before gations, and would arraign them before competent courts and inflict punishment on those who had offended, other reciprocal reclamation to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two Governments; and in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto. No demand not in strict accordance with this agreement has been made.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30, 1874. The United States steamer Dispatch will leave bere to-morrow morning for New-York, where she will be docked for repairs. After being repaired she will return to Washington, to take on hoard the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for an inspection tour of the navy, yage and naval stations along the Atlantic coast, with a view to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of yards and stations, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last session of the Senate. Information has been received at the Navy Depart-

most that the U. S. stand .. Spohmond arrived of Ma-

It is widely asserted here to-day that George B. Mc-Cartee, present Superintendent of the Bureau of Engineering and Printing, will be appointed Assistant-S retary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Sawyer.

Treasurer Spinner this morning received a letter from New-York city containing \$10, a contribution to the

During the past week 260 patents were issued.

A FINANCIAL REACTION.

DECLINE IN THE STOCK MARKET-CHANGES UNDER THE NEW CURRENCY BILL-MORE CIRCULATION TO BE GIVEN UP THAN WILL BE TAKEN IN THE WEST-THE ERIE ELECTION.

The sanguine feeling which has characterized the stock market appeared to have relaxed yester-day. The idea appeared to be that the smaller "bears" had "covered their shorts" and the "buils" had secured enough stocks to suit them for the time being. Whether this was so or not, the markets declined from 1 to 11 per cent in the earlier part of the day, but later reacted from } to } per cent. In the Gold Room there was a little activity, arising from the reported demand of the United States upon the Spanish Government for indemnity in money for the lives sacrificed at Santiago. The matter created considerable talk, and started the price up from 111 to 1111.

In banking circles the new finance measure continues to be the subject of discussion. None of the financiers think that more than a few banks, if any, will return t the old State system. The New-York City banks are beginning the work of depositing their 5 per cent legal tenders with the Department a Washington for the purpose of redeeming their circulation, and are also acting to a limited extent for the country banks in the same manner. Some of the National banks are already giving up their circulation bank has taken measures to relinquish its circulation, system. The reduction in the circulation of this bank will be from \$800,000 to less than \$50,000. By this course the bank releases about \$830,000 deposited in Washington in accordance with law. The circulation and withdrawn about \$700,000 worth of bonds. Other banks-and several New-England and Western

With respect to this abandoment of circulation, an old and astute financier said yesterday that " more circula tion would be given up than will be taken by the West. There was a method, however, in the abande some of this circulation, as he understood that the Controller of the Currency had promised some of the bank ers that if they wanted their circulation back at a future period they could get it.

In Eric Railway circles the coming election engrosse attention. A list of the probable directors has been given out, but it will be unsafe to say who will compose the new board until after the election, as several change will probably be made. Hugh J. Jewett was closete with the controlling Eric officials yesterday, discussing the present and prospective status of the road. The number of proxies from the foreign shareholders, and there can be no doubt of the result, viz., the continuance of the Barlow administration.

The New-York Central and the Harlem railroads advertised for bids for \$1,000,000 of the bonds of each road. The bids were numerous and were opened yesterday, but the result did not reach the street.

The members of the Stock Exchange held an informal neeting yesterday and adopted a resolution recommending the Governing Committee to close the Exchange from 2 p. m. to-morrow to 11 a. m. Monday. The Commit tee will meet to-day to consider the recommendation. OFFICIAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following is statement of United States currency outstanding at

	miles billion current	,	-	777
us date:			8	
Legal-tender notes, Legal-tender notes, One-rear notes of 1 Two-year notes of 1 Two-year notes of 1 Two-year coupon no Compound interest Fractional currency, Second issue Tured issue Fourth issue, first se	new issue series of 1869. 863. 893. stes of 1863. notes. Grat issue.	\$76,732 58,263,413 323,736,587 77,155 23,600 30,050 429,080 4335,831 3,146,362 3,258,908 15,776,320 4,113,360	00 00 00 00 00 00 80 95 73	
		9,851,322 5,399,129		
Total	ē	428,517,913	17	

THAT AMAZING FINANCE BILL.

ITS CONTRACTION FEATURES. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The action of some of the New-York banks in taking steps for retiring their circulation, and reclaiming the Government bonds they have had on deposit with the Treasury here to secure it, has given rise to a careful reexamination, by practical bankers, of the Conference Finance bill, which finally became law. Some of them begin to adopt more vigorously the theory lately men tioned that the ultimate cheet of the bill will be found in a very marked contraction of the currency, a curious illustration of the utter incompetence of the juffation ists to do what they wanted. These bankers enumerate the contraction features of the bill as follows:

1. The deposit of \$17,000,000 legal tenders with the Treasury Department as security for National bank circulation. This is thus irrevocably withdrawn from circulation so long as the National banks keep their notes out.

notes out.

2. The country banks will be compelled to draw more largely on their city balances than heretofore, and strengthen themselves at home to protect the redemption of their circulating notes.

3. A large amount of National bank notes and legal tenders will be constantly in transit to and from re-

tenders will be constantly in transit to and from redemption centers.

4. The redemption clause of the bill puts the charges
of redemption on the banks that issue the notes. This
so reduces the profit on circulation that there is likely
to be a strong tendency among the banks to retire their
circulation while they can avail themselves of the present fligh prices of Government bonds.

5. The Treasury Department will be compelled to keep
hereafter an unusually large working balance, since
they are now deprived of the right on which they have
heretofore fallen back in emergencies, to issue a part of
the so-called forty-four million reserve.

Summing up these points, the more carnest advocates

Summing up these points, the more carnest advocates

of this theory of unintentional contraction tabulate the net result somehow thus: 

cir balesces.

Na isl bank circulation likely to be retired in excess of the legalized new issue.

50,000,000 Working balance in treasury necessarily made heavier be-cause the reserve to be drawn upon in emergencies is abplished..... \* \*

Others, including some Treasury officials, argue that this is an exaggerated statement of the immediate results of the bill, but admit that it may ultimately be found to work fully as great a contraction as above represented, if not repealed next Winter.

A TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, June 30 .- Two of the five boilers in the extensive saw-mill and salt block of Thomas Saylor & Co., at Carrollton, Mich., exploded at 6 o'clock Saylor & Co., at Carroliton, Mich., explosed at a o close this morning with terrible force. The following were instantly killed: Joseph Judson, married? Benjamin Chapman, married; John Pock, and George Watson; the latter leaves a wife and three (children. Tae wounded are William Amnett. a boy of 18 years, who is dying; C. Clevelsand, scalded and bruised (he will recover); F. Walter, arm broken; Consy Davis, ankle surained.

THE LIBEL CASE AGAINST THE STEAMER ED-GAR STEWART.

BALTIMORE, June 30 .- In the United States District Court yesterday, in the matter of libel, the District Court yesterday, in the matter of libel, the United States against the filibustering steamer Edgar Stewart, Judge Glice decided that P. W. Fishwick of Halifax, N. S., was the owner of the steamer, he having acquired the title of Zimri Butcher of New York. The Court also decided to release the steamer upon stipuiation by Fishwick, and for that purpose she was appraised at \$23,000. When she is bouded in that amount she will be released. The libel case will not be tried

RUMORED MURDER OF TEN PERSONS.

LOUISVILLE, June 30 .- A passenger on train, reports that in Spencer County, Ky., last night, Mrs. Donaldson, her grown up daughter, and six smaller cirildren, and a Mrs. Stockeney, Mr. Donaidson's sister-in-law, and her daughter, who were on a visit to Mr. Donaidson's, were all killed while asleep by persons who had sufered the shouse with the intention of robbers. There is no communication with that point by telegraph, and the ramor is not yet verified.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

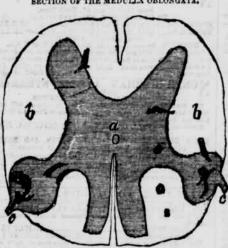
DR. HAMMOND'S WONDERFUL EXPERIMENTS IN THE M'CORMICK CASE - STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE MEDULIA OBLONGATA OBSERVED-HYDRO-PHOBIA A DISEASE OF THE GREAT NERVE CENTERS, AND NOT A BLOOD POISON. The Coroner's jury which was impaneled on Friday

last to investigate the causes of the death of William McCormick was made up of the leading physicians of this city, with a view to making every effort to determine, as far as possible, the changes produced in the human system by the terrible and mysterious disease called hydrophobia. When the postmortem examination was made on Friday, Dr. William A. Hammond took charge of the parts which he wished to examine under the microscope. and to him was; intrusted the work of ascertaining whether any structural changes hitherto undiscovered would reveal a true lesion—that is, a diseased part peculiar to hydrophobia. Scientists who have examined as carefully and as thoroughly as their opportunities permitted the parts that might exhibit structural changes in hydrophobia have declared that there was no lesion. The disease was the result of reflex action of the great nerve centers, and no evidence or trace of the morbid action could be found in any post-mortem examination. Dr. Hammond had always contended that the reason that no lesion of the disease had ever been discovered had been because the investigations had not been carried to that extentithat the facilities of the present day would permit. When Lionel Beale discovered the terminal fila-

ments of a nerve fiber and the origin of nearly every pair of cranial nerves was traced into that great center of all life and motion, the medulla oblougata, it was believed that a true lesion in hydrophobia might be discovered if a suitable opportunity were presented. The rare occurrence of an undoubted case of the disease seemed to make those opportunities very few, and when the case of McCormick presented a chance Dr. Hammond determined to make the most of it. The medulla oblongata had been carefully dissected out and placed in alcohol. The pneumogastric nerve was exposed on the left side of the neck, and a piece of it carefully cut out and placed in another bottle of alcohol. The medulla was cleaned of every portion of membranous substance that had been adherent, and then immersed in a weak solution of bichromate of potash. The object of this was to bring out and harden the nerve filaments, in order that a more delicate section might be made and the minute parts be more clearly revealed afterwards.

On Monday, Dr. Hammond began his observations. The medulla oblongata was taken from the solution and found to be in excellent state for the making of the sections. The first section was made through the spinal accessory nerves, where the filaments pass from the medulla. The reason that this part was first brought under observation was because the greater force of the disease seemed to be extended to the muscles of the throat, larynx, and pharynx. The first spasms were those of the constrictor muscles of the throat. This was brought on by McCormick's attempting to drink a glass of water on Wednesday night. The attending physicians at the post-mortem examination were astonished at the healthy appearance of the larynx and pharynx internally, while the congestion and external inflammation amounted almost to engorgement. When this section had been properly adjusted, the cause of this condition of the throat was evident. At different points in the white and gray matter which makes up the body of the medulla oblongata, could be distinctly seen, when highly magnified, black spots of irregular shape and various sizes, indicative fof extravasated blood. At the origin of the spinal accessory nerves this appearance became more marked, and the evidence that the part was the seat of the disease was as positive as anything could be. Other sections were made, and the same appearances were plainly to be observed. A section through the medulla oblongata at the origin of the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve when highly magnified, the same dark irregular spots. In this section, as in that including the spinal accessory nerves, the greatest diseased action was evident about the origin of the nerve filaments, though the spots could also be plainly discerned in the gray and white matter of the medulla oblongata. The accompanying diagram and the explanations show the appearance of the section exactly as it appeared under the microscope when observed by Dr. Hammond.

SECTION OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA.



(Diagram showing section of McCormick's medulic blongata at the origin of the pneumogastric nerves. The section showing the appearance of the section of the medulla at the origin of the spinal accessory nerves presented similar extravasations.

a. Central gray matter. b. b. Peripheral white matter.

e. c. Origin of pneumogastric nerves The irregular black spots show the extravasation of

Dr. Hammond's discovery is a great advance toward the solution of the problem that has puzzled scientists since the time of Galen. The finding of structural changes in the medulia oblongata shows that the disease called hydrophobia is a true nervous disease, and not a blood poison. Dr. Hammond has found the key to the workings of the mysterious disease in McCormick's case. He was bitten upon the first knuckle of his right hand some time about eight or nine weeks ago. He washed it with brandy, but the virus had already reached the medulle and had begun its insidious work. Dr. Hammond traced the poison from the point of ingress into the system to the seat of incubation—the medulla oblongata. There the diseased action settled about the great nerves that control the actions, and and also extended to the hemispheres of the brain. This was shown by the peculiar attention that Me-Cormick began to pay to the subject. The poison that was working in the great nerve centers, said Dr. Hammond, began to influence his thoughts and even his dreams. As men almost always do in brain affections, he strove to conceal the anxiety which was depicted in his face. When his friends and family asked him what was the matter, and advised him to see a physician, he laughed at them at d said, "That dog is not mad." From this incipient stage until the aggravation of the disease about the origin of the spinal accessory herves and the pneumogastric nerves caused the terrible spasms that only ended in death, the progress of the disease is now marked and followed by Dr. Hammond. A great step has been taken, and a great stride in advance has been made.

The Work of observation has only begun, and other

cases must be followed with as great care as this has been. But the great discovery by Dr. Ham-

mond has pointed out a true lesson in McCormick's case at last, and others will know more clearly where to look and what to look for. The experiments that are to be made will develop further points in the disease. Dr. Hammond has overthrown the great stumblingblock, and cleared up the inner workings of the mysterious disease by proving beyond a doubt that in the case of McCormick a true lesion existed. It this is true of this case, it follows, Dr. Hammond believes, that it might have been equally true in others, but had been overlooked on account of the observations of the investigator not having been so advanced as these have been in this case.

MCCORMICK NOT BITTEN BY A MAD DOG. THE DOG ALIVE IN THE STREETS AND PLAYING WITH CHILDREN-OTHER PERSONS BITTEN BY HIM-STRONG EVIDENCE THAT THE VIRUS IN HYDRO-PHOBIA IS NOT COMMUNICATED NECESSARILY BY

The rumor that the dog that had bitten McCor-

A MAD DOG.

mick was alive reached Dr. Frank H. Hamilton on Saturday, and as one of the jurors in the case, he started to investigate the truth of the story. He called upon Detective McGowan of the Fifty-ninthst. Police, and asked him for assistance in finding the dog. Together they went to the stable of a milkman at the foot of Fifty-third-st., and there they found brindle bull-terrier weighing about 17 pounds. He was chained up to the manger in the stable, and had been closely watched by his master since McCormick's death. Dr. Hamilton examined the dog as carefully as he was able. He noticed, he said, that the animal acted strangely, but there was no positive indication of the true canine madnes the rabies canina. The dog would stand and watch a rat-hole for five minutes at a time, and snap at flies in the air. He did not drool, nor was there any very positive sign of madness in the dog.

On Monday Dr. Hammond was told that there was good reason to believe that the dog that had bitten McCormick was alive, that Dr. Hamilton had seen him and had requested the owner to keep him chained up that he might he watched in the interest of science. Dr. Hammond said that he did not believe that the dog was mad. He had said many years ago that it was not necessary for a dog to have rabies to produce hydrophobia in the human being.

Dr. Cross, the assistant of Dr. Hammond, and also a juror in the McCormick case, said that he did not believe that the dog was mad. If it should prove that it was really the dog that had bitten McCor mick eight or nine weeks ago, he certainly would not be alive if he had then been afflicted with rabies. Dr. Cross visited the dog yesterday and made a careful inquiry into the case. His investigation led to the most important results and proves, he says, that any dog that bites a person may moculate that person with a poison that may develop into hydrophobia. If this is the case in one instance, added Dr. Cross, it may be so in any case, and nothing but the destruction of the useless dogs in cities, at least, can make the public safe.

Dr. Cross went to the stable in Fifty-third-st., but found that the dog had been taken home. Thence he went to Mr. Mason's house, No. 305 East Fortyninth-st. The Doctor knocked upon the door, and an old gentleman, evidently an Englishman, opened it. The dog was seen in the room, and Dr. Cross or dered Mr. Mason to secure him before he ventured into the apartment. After the dog had been chained he could be examined at leisure. His name was Prince, and when he was addressed he turned his eye towards his interlocutor. He was a brindle bull-terrier. His ears had been cropped and he weighed about 17 pounds. Mr. Mason said that the dog was perfectly healthy and harmless. He would not hurt anybody, he said. His appetite was good, and he ate bread and milk principally. He was a great ratter. Mrs. Mason, an intelligent lady of about 60, said that the dog never went out alone, and when she went with him he kept close to her heels and molested no one. Once she acknowledged he had bitten a man in the leg; "but," she added, "he was a loafer, and Prince never could abide loafers." Then the dog only tore his pantaloons and appeared to be healthy and his nose was cool and moist. "The little children come in," said Mrs. Mason, "and feed Prince right out of their hands. They ride on his back about the room, and he is the best-natured dog I ever saw. He wouldn't bite' anybody, and I don't believe he bit Mr. McCormick.' Just then the dog began to whine and appear un-

easy. Dr. Cross asked Mr. Mason what he did so for ! Mr. Mason replied: "He hears a rat." Mr. Mason then went to untie him, and Dr. Cross stepped into the next room. After the dog had been untied he bounded for a lot of barrels that were piled in a back room. He was hunting for a rat. Dr. Cross considered this another sign of the dog's health. Mr. Mason said that Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Hadden had been to see the dog. He was very certain that he had not seen the dog that had bitten Mr. McCormick; but then he might have done so, for he had not been watched as closely as of late. Dr. Cross requested Mr. Mason to take good care of the dog. He said that he would do so. Dr. Cross promised to call again, and then went away.

In the saloon kept by one Sherwood, Dr. Cross inquired for one Kelly, who was said to have been with McCormick when he was bitten. Kelly was there, and when asked about the matter he said that he was with McCormick when he was bitten, and told the following story about it :

It was on Sunday night about eight or nine weeks

ago, about 6 o'clock in the evening. McCormick and Kelly were sitting upon the high iron railing at the corner of Fifty-secondert. and Second-ave. McCormick was a very athletic person, and was a great jumper and wrestler. It was proposed that they should go to Geoghegan's at Fifty-third-st. and Second-ave, and get a glass of beer. McCormick suddenly jumped from the perch upon which they had been sitting and almost landed upon Mason's brindle dog. The dog was going home from his stable to get his supper. The dog was startled, and McCormick snapped his kand at the dog, saying, "Get out!" The dog snapped at his band, and his tooth struck the first knuckle of his right hand, inflicting a mere scratch. Hardly any blood flowed from the wound, which seemed hardly to have passed through the skin. They got stone and chased the dog around the corner. He ran into Mason's house. They then went into a barroom, and the barkeeper poured brandy upon the wound. Kelly said that he could pick the dog out of a crowd of one hundred. He was willing to make his affidavit before a court that it was Mason's brindle dog that had bitten McCormick. The same dog had bitten two others, but their names could not be learned, though efforts had been made to find them. The apothecary on the corner of Fifty-second-st. told Dr. Cross that Mason's dog had a bad reputation in the neighborhood. He correborated Kelly's story about one other man that had been bitten by the dog. He was a stonemsson. The dog had bitten him in the leg. Dr. Cross considered that Kelly's testimony made the matter certain beyond any question that Mc-Cormick had been bitten by Mr. Mason's dog. The dog evidently had not been rabid; for if he had been he would not now be alive and weil. Dr. Cross said afterward that he would not permit that dog to bite him for a million dollars. He considered the fact established beyond any doubt that it is not necessary for a dog to be rabid to inoculate a human being with a virus that may develop into hydrophobia. It is clear that in this case the dog is now

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR. LOSS OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE ESTELLA-A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED

TO MARSHAL CONCHA.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 30, 1874. A special dispatch to The Standard reports that the loss of the Republicans in their last attack on Estella aggregates 800 men killed and wounded.

MADRID, Tuesday, June 30, 1874 The Spanish Government has resolved to erect a

Gen. Zabala thas arrived at Miranda. The Army of the North is falling back in good order, and will be rapidly reorganized. Reënforcements are arriving. Gen. Loma has been placed in command of a division. It is reported that the Carlists have murdered many prisoners taken in the recent battles.

BAYONNE, Tuesday June 30, 1874. The Carlists claim that 800 prisoners fell into their hands during the retreat of the Republicans after

Don Carlos and his wife have arrived at Estella, where they were received with great rejoicings.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 1, 1874. A special dispatch to The Standard says Marshal Serrano has decided to take command of the Republican army immediately. Gen. Zabala has arrived

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

DR. BUTT'S MOTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT-THE PROPOSITION OPPOSED ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OF THE LIBERALS.

In the House of Commons last evening, Dr. Butt moved his resolution in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. He maintained that Home Rule involved no disturbance of the principles of the Constitution. The Imperial Parliament, in which Iroland would still be represented, would have the power to tax all the resources of Ireland as well as of Great Britain. Since the union, Ireland had always been unprosperous and dissatisfied. He acknowledged efforts had been made to redress her grievances, but these had failed, and always would fail, because real liberty was denied. He appealed to the House to adopt his resolution as the only real remedy. By restoring the constitutional rights content and prosperity would be established throughout the country.

The Attorney-General for Ireland gave a decided nd emphatic regative to all the propositions which Dr. Butt had advanced. The present proposal was infinitely more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country than the demand for the repeal of the Union. A collision of the Imperial and Irish Parliaments would be inevitable, particularly on questions of commerce and finances. The proposed action would endanger the whole commercial and social fabric and the political constitution of both countries; it would be dangerous for England, but practically ruinous for Ireland. He regarded the agitation of the subject as mischievous and futile.

Viscount Crichton, member for Enniskillen, said the people of Ulster were unanimous in the opinion that Home Rule was equivalent to civil war and would inevitably result in the subjugation of Ireland by some foreign Power hostile to England. The Marquis of Hartington said the great bulk of Irishmen do not desire Home Rule; the question must be regarded from the imperial point of view, and the House having charge of the imperial in terests, must reject the motion, be the effect upon the internal affairs of Ireland. No consideration would ever induce the Liberals to purchase Irish support by sacrificing the slightest interest of the Empire. He felt that any coquetting with the question will immediately result in the complete disorganization of the Liberal party, and urged the cordial cooperation of Ireland with England, instead of the useless agitation of the question of a separate Parliament.

The debate adjourned until Thursday.

FRENCH POLITICS. A PROMINENT BONAPARTIST LIKELY, TO BE PROSE-

CUTED.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 30, 1874. that papers have been discovered which compromise

the most influential Bonapartist Deputy in the Assembly, and that that body will soon be asked to authorize his prosecution. The rumors are supposed to refer to M. Rouher.

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN PERSIA AND TURKEY.
LONDON, Wednesday, July 1, 1874-1 A. M.

A dispatch to The Standard from Vienna says the British Embassador at Constantinople has tendered his good offices as mediator between Persia and Turkey in the recently risen complications. The Sublime Porte will send an army to the Persian frontier.

THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF CUBA. NCREASED TAXATION-RECOMMENDATIONS OF A

COMMITTEE OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS FOR INCREASING THE REVENUES - OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS. HAVANA, June 30 .- Captain-General Concha

has issued a decree requiring, on and after the 1st of July, the payment of 50 per cent in gold of the regular taxes and duties. The rate at which paper will ceived for gold in payment of these dues is to be fixed by the Government. The decree of June 4 authorizing the bank to sell gold for the payment of land taxes is revoked. At a meeting of a committee of planters and rep-

resentatives of commerce and industry, which ended to-day, it was resolved that the Government be advised, if it considered the tax of two per cent on their profits, decreed on April 28, 1874, was insufficient, to impose an additional tax of five per cent on the value of landed property in the city and country and on banking, compercial and industrial institutions, leaving it to Government to prescribe the time and manner of imposing such tax. A letter to the Diario dated Paerto Principe, June 25, reports that the Spanish forces at Las Minas, numbering in all 7,000 men, have begun to move in various directions. Gen. Bascones's brigade had arrived at

Puerto Principe. Brig. Gens, Esponda and Armina continued their operations against the insurgents, whose whereabouts was unknown.

The recent reports of dissensions among the rebel

chiefs remain rumors, of which no official confirmation nas been received.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Ward, a Home Ruler, has been elected to the British Parliament from Galway. The Presbyterian Synod of the Lower

No differential dues are hereafter to be imimposed on goods imported into the State of Yucatan under a foreign flag.

A lighter with a party of 35 persons on board capsized yesterday off the viliage of Colimar, six miles cast of Havana, in Cuba. Bixteen were drowned. The British ship Merry Monarch from Cal-

outta for New-York, has been wrecked on the Cosmoledo Islands. Her cargo is a total loss, but the crew were The State of Guanajualo, in Mexico, offers promiums for the production and manufacture of silk and cotton, also for the best specimens of wine and oil produced in the State.

Until now the flag over the palece of the Captain-General of Cuba has borne the crews, notwith-standing the overthrow of the monarchy in Spain, but yeaterday it was displayed without that emblem of Royalty.

A terrible disease, the character of which is unknown, has broken out in Jiscotutam, Mario, and become opidemic. The Government of the country is assisting the inhabitants, and has adopted measures in prevent the spreadure of the unitady.